NOTE XXIV.

A NEW SPECIES OF THE RUTELID GENUS SPILOTA

DESCRIBED BY

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Spilota Keili, n. sp.

Calling in mind *Spilota irrorella* Casteln., but more robust and at once distinguished from that species by the different coloration (the head, pronotum, scutellum and pygidium being green with the clypeus, the lateral margins of the pronotum and two apical spots on the pygidium yellowish), and by the different sculpture of the elytra, these being regularly and deeply punctato-striate.

Length 18,5 mm. — Above: the head, pronotum, scutellum and pygidium green, the clypeus, the lateral margins of the pronotum and two apical spots on the pygidium yellow with a green tinge, the elytra ochreous, sprinkled with small brown dots which are more or less confluent especially in a transverse direction, thus forming on the sides short and narrow transverse bands; the abdominal segments show laterally, as far as they are not covered by the elytra, a triangular dark brown spot. Beneath: pale yellow with a metallic green tinge; the antennae pale brown, the apex of the anterior tibiae, the spines of the legs and the posterior tarsi dark coppery, the anterior and intermediate tarsi with a coppery tinge; the sterna, coxae and femora are covered with long colourless or pale yellow hairs.

The head is covered with very distinct punctures which are larger and closer together on the clypeus; the sides of the clypeus are subparallel, the anterior margin is subtruncate with broadly rounded lateral angles.

The pronotum is regularly strongly convex, with a slight trace of an impressed medial line which disappears at some distance from the base; the punctures with which the pronotum is covered are very small along the middle but stronger and denser set towards the yellow margins on which latter they are again wider apart; a small but distinct roundish impression is present on the line of demarkation between the two colours on the broadest portion of the pronotum; the sides are narrowly margined, slightly concave on the basal half, the basal angles narrowly rounded and slightly divergent; the base, which is as broad as the base of the elytra, is bisinuate, the middle lobe broad and regularly rounded. The scutellum has a regular triangular shape with convex sides and is provided with a few fine punctures.

The elytra, which at the base are as broad as the base of the prothorax, are widest at about one third of their length and thence slightly narrowing towards the end in regularly curved lines; the disk is rather flat, the sides are faintly sloping. Each elytron has sixteen striae (the sixteenth marginal) with deep and closely set punctures, which striae are for the greater part equidistant; the 2nd and 3rd striae run together posteriorly, the 6th and 7th are somewhat closer together and likewise united at the end; the 10th and 11th are already united about the middle of their length, they diverge towards and are diffuse at the base; the 12th—15th striae originate beyond the shoulder which shows a few fine punctures; the 14th and 15th striae end at two-thirds of the length of the elytron and here the 13th stria approaches the 16th or marginal one which begins at the extreme base.

The pygidium is triangular, much broader than long, rather flat, faintly impressed along the middle and covered with transverse punctures or striae.

The mesosternal process is thick at the base and slightly curved upwards at the end. The apical tooth of the anterior tibiae is spatulate, and the larger claw of the anterior and intermediate tarsi bifid, that of the posterior pair simple. The sides of the meso- and metasternum are densely punctured, the legs and abdomen very sparingly so.

Hab. East-Sumatra. — Found by Mr. K. E. Keil on Mount Tindjowan, in the woody country of Asahan, at an elevation of 700 Meters above the level of the sea. I have much pleasure in dedicating this beautiful insect to its captor, who presented the described specimen, together with many other interesting beetles, to the collections of the Leyden Museum.

Leyden Museum, February 1893.